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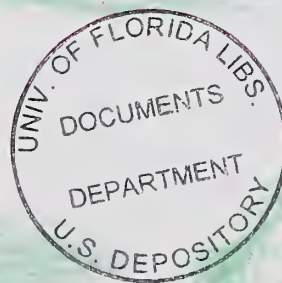
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HALLMARK

united states army security agency



Volume 5 No. 12 December 1972

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Army information objectives

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this
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A Very Merry
Christmas To
You
All!

the
Staff

amateur or professional

WANTED!

Writers, photographers, artists and cartoonists are needed by The Hallmark—and you don't have to be a professional to see your name in print.

We need personality profiles for our new monthly Close-Up feature such as the one on CPT O'Brien of USASATC&S in this issue, Russell Haight in November and Bruce Dahlgren in October.

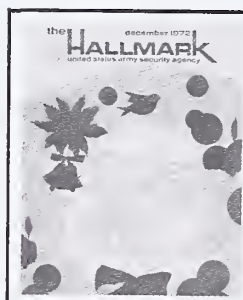
Have you read a good book lately? Why not try your hand at a book review?

First timer or 20 year man—everyone in ASA has traveled. Whether it's Peyote, Texas or the Taj Mahal, let us see it through your eyes. And if you have photos or can get someone to take them for you, so much the better.

We want stories, photos and art about people—ASA people—at work, at play and contributing to society through organized community action projects or on their own.

Take a new look at the people around you. Someone you know is probably doing something that could inspire, inform and/or entertain other ASAers.

If you want an opinion on your idea or advice on how best to submit articles, photos or art, let us know what you have in mind by letter direct to the editor.



Our Cover—The Christmas season is officially opened—and a German family helps decorate the community tree. The newly located ASA families in Augsburg will be able to participate in the traditional German Christmas scene sketched by PVT Debbie Clouston. (Story on page 10.)

Winner of 2 Blue Pencil Awards from the Federal Editors Association as one of the best Government Publications produced in 1970 and 1971.

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES J. DENHOLM, CG, US Army Security Agency

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The Long Road Ahead

As ASA Forms RR/EO Teams

THE path to equal opportunity in the Army is not an easy one to travel, but the Defense Race Relations Institute at Patrick AFB, FL, is helping make the hills a little easier to climb.

Individuals enter the Army with personal prejudices and it is these prejudices that block most attempts at attaining harmonious relationships.

Realizing that these prejudices are generally based on ignorance concerning individuals and their ethnic backgrounds, the Department of the Army, in cooperation with the other services, sought a solution.

In January of this year, the Defense Race Relations Institute (DRRI) opened its doors at Patrick AFB, FL. The school trains Race Relations instructors from all the services except the Marine Corps which has had a race relations course at Quantico, VA for several years.

The seven week course in behavioral sciences, American ethnic studies, community involvement, and group leadership corresponds to a recent DA policy concerning Race Relations Programs.

General William C. Westmoreland, then Army Chief of Staff, stated in a June 1972 message that "a race relations education program will be conducted on a continuing basis for all military personnel to achieve equal opportunity, eliminate racial tension, unrest and violence . . ."

Staff Sergeant James B. Young and First Lieutenant Henry Turner from HQ, ASA, and Second Lieutenant Ellison Frison and Master Sergeant Thomas Knight, Ft. Devens MA were the ASA representatives during April.

These men are part of the Officer/NCO team established to handle ac-

tions pertaining to race relations and equal opportunity within the Agency. ASA has not had any major race relations problems that have surfaced, and the RR/EO team hopes they can help to "keep the pot from boiling over."

Designated ASA officers and NCO teams are attending the course in Florida now and more teams from worldwide ASA units are scheduled for February, April and June courses of instruction.

The RR/EO team does not replace the chain of command for handling personal grievances, but seeks to develop command policies and practices conducive to a harmonious working environment. Presently, Army personnel are undergoing 18 hours of Race Relations Instruction to help attain this goal.

The instruction is presented in a college seminar atmosphere with the ideal class size being 20-25 people.

Topics discussed in the seminar groups cover a wide range of problems.

- Recognition of personal racism, intentional or otherwise, and how ignorance sustains it.
- Understanding how institutions founded upon majority values tend to ignore minority values, thus polarizing the two groups.
- Examination of the misunderstanding generated between minority groups in the service because of poor communication.
- Understanding that the racial problems in the Armed Services are an extension of those in the civilian community and require a knowledge of all the cultural elements present in American society.
- Examination of the individual's unit or duty station for peculiar racial prob-

lems and possible recommendations.

ASA also sent representatives to a recent race relations conference held at Ft. Benning, GA.

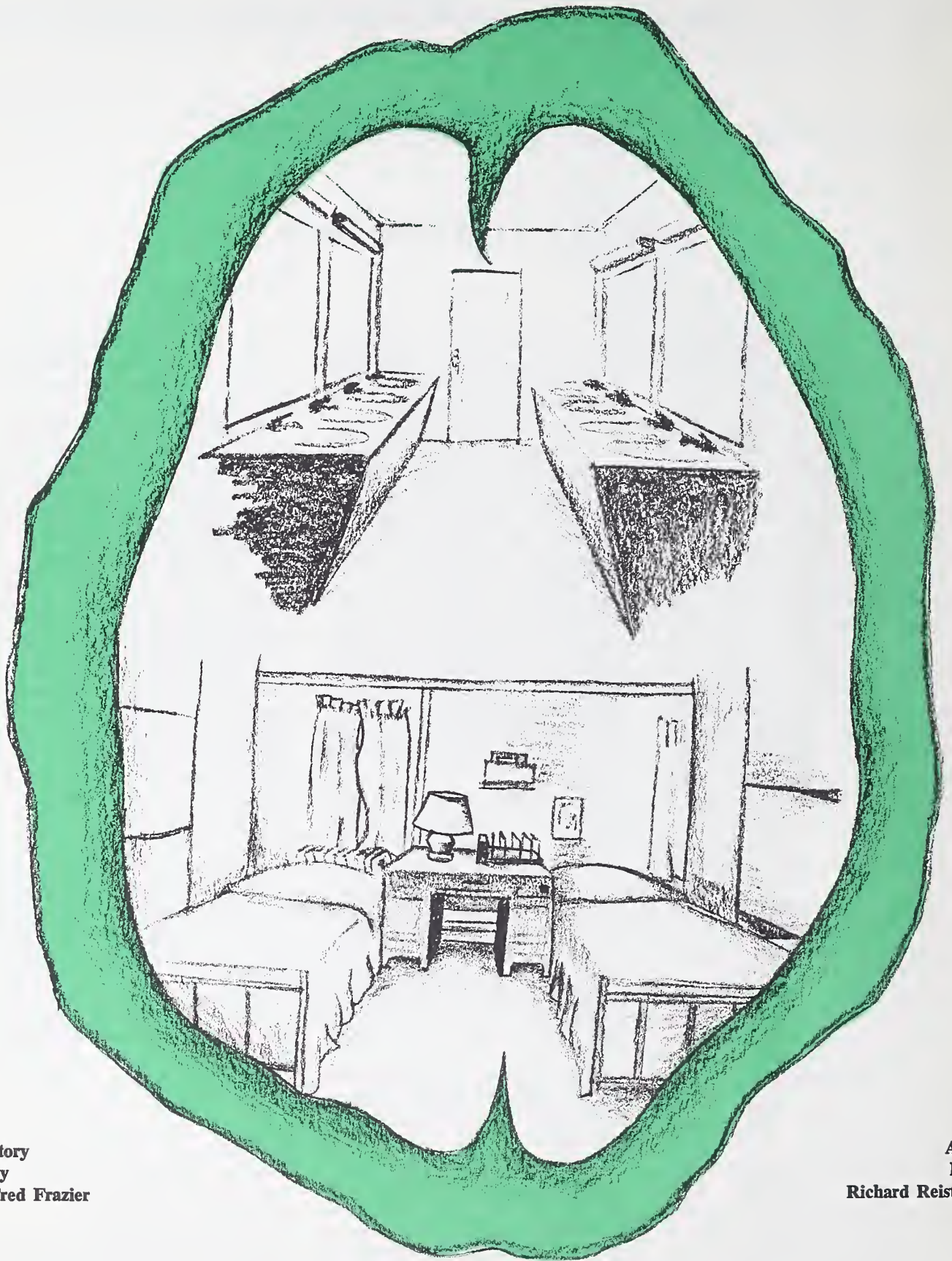
There, Army Secretary Robert F. Froehlke, emphasized the Army's intent in establishing racial harmony. He said that the responsibility for race relations and equal opportunity is non-delegatable. The responsibility will be the commanders at every level, and adherence to the Army's race relations policies will also be an item of every officer's efficiency report.

It was also emphasized during the four day meeting that there will be no lowering of the standards of military justice. A team of civilian and military officials has studied racial discrimination in the administration of military justice in all the services. Their findings were recently reported to Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird.

The USASA is dedicated to achieving the goals set by the DA Race Relations Program. The USASA Affirmative Actions Plan, distributed worldwide in November, contains the actions to be taken by this command in conjunction with the DA Race Relations/Equal Opportunity program.

ASA's Race Relations Program established a mandatory 18 hours of race relations education for all USASA personnel, civilian and military. The ODCSPER, HQ, USASA is responsible for the race relations education of most ASA units. Those ASA units not directly supervised by ODCSPER will coordinate with their host commands for race relations training.

Questions, suggestions or comments concerning the USASA Race Relations Program may be addressed to Commander, HQ, USASA, Attn: IAPER-MPP, Arlington, VA. 22212



Story
By
Fred Frazier

Art
By
Richard Reister

Barracks Life in a Nutshell

"Sleep is the Great Equalizer"

Heretofore, sleep has generally been ignored as a serious subject of discussion. Our forebears wrote of it sparingly, and even then in long, dusty tracts whose technical language and arid ideas often caused the reader to doze between paragraphs.

And, though studies are now being carried out at various universities throughout the world on the scientific aspects of sleep, the personal side of sleep is often ignored. And it is with these rudimentary problems, these particular facets intrinsically connected to life in the barracks, that this essay deals.

For example, did you ever stop to think that of your three-year adjusted enlistment, you will spend only two awake?

Sleep is the great equalizer. Dogs do it. Sheep do it. Officers do it. And even privates do it. Moreover, there isn't a person around who isn't likeable when he is asleep.

As to characteristics, sleepers in the barracks may be divided into three groups: the "snorer," the "squirmer," and the "corpse."

Of the three, it is the one who snores who deserves immediate attention. All of us have spent dark hours with our heads under our pillows, listening to a "friend" innocently, blissfully snoring the long minutes away. Calm and placid and regularly he snores and whistles, with subtle shading and changes, up an octave, down an octave, the noisy inhalations and exhalations follow with a measured cadence. Sometimes, even the most irate insomniac must feel a creeping awe as the nocturnal symphony progresses.

It is a preposterous situation, for if there is no more innocent villain than a snorer, then there is no more perfect example of righteous indignation than the weary audience.

Cures for Those Who Snore

If you snore, there are few foolproof cures. One old wives' tale advises shaking the snorer awake and saying gently but firmly, "You were snoring. Knock it off, or I'll kick your. . . ." Of course, this is an old wives' tale and works best with old husbands and has no bearing on barracks life.

Another well-known, though imperfect cure is to bury your head in a pillow so your roommate's snores become inaudible. Should the pillow fall away and the snores become audible, try placing the pillow squarely over the snorer's mouth.

Another interesting sidelight into the world of snoring is the curious, somewhat surprising revelation that it is not confined to men alone. Ladies snore too; at least females do. Again, this fact is of little significance to the barracks rats but it does lead to some interesting conjectures.

And yet, some snorers transcend ordinary limits and gain local fame. There was a soldier at basic who was without peer. His snores were so loud, so raucous, that he frequently woke himself up. It was fun to watch and listen during lunch breaks as he lay there, mouth open, oblivious to everything. Soon he would begin to breathe deeply and regularly. The breaths would gradually take on weight and substance until the room resounds with the guttural noises.

“zzzzzzzzzz ah zzzzzz” he would say.

“zzzzzzzzz ah zzzzzzZZZZZ”

“ZZZZZ AH zzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzz SNORT SNORT.”

"Whazzat! What was that?"

And he would sit up in bed, roundeyed, as the assembled group exploded with laughter.

The second classification of sleeper in the barracks is the "squirmer." Some people simply toss and turn all night long. And by that strange and perverse fate that governs barracks life, the squirmer is always given the noisiest bed. Consequently, at regular intervals, say, every 46 seconds, the silent room resounds with the groans and squeaks of tortured springs as the squirmer shifts positions. This may sound like a trifling thing, but one subjected to this nuisance finds himself waiting, in mounting suspense, as time passes, until the squirmer moves again.

This persistent, mind-bending little nuisance is capable of turning a cheerful, easy-going roommate into a cranky, ill-tempered wretch. And woe to one who sleeps between a snorer and a squirmer.

The third type of sleeper is the "corpse." He is by far the most unobjectionable type of roommate. Corpses are prone to sleep in peculiar positions. They are deep sleepers and lie there, quietly, in one position all night long. The most popular positions are the martyr, with the body straight and the arms outstretched, and the foetal, with the body curled up in a ball, just as it was in the womb. There is also a modified foetal, with the body curled up, thumb in mouth, but this is rare—please.

The Quiet Ones

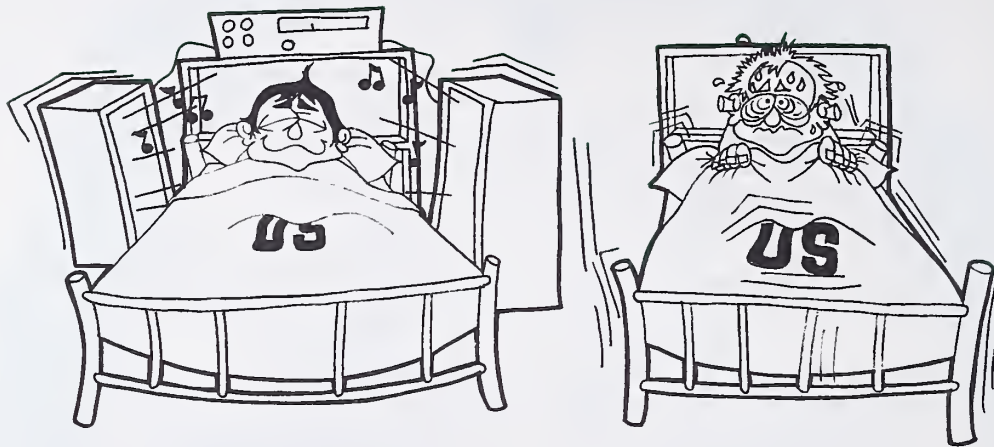
Corpses tend to be quiet, inoffensive people even when awake and make ideal roommates.

There are, of course, other types of sleepers. There are people who talk in their sleep, people who moan in their sleep, people who whimper in their dreams, people who walk in their sleep and people who wet their beds. But the majority of barracks rats can be classified as either a snorer, a squirmer, or a corpse.

Contrary to popular opinion, we who live in the barracks do not spend all our time in Fort Hood. We usually

cont'd on next page

I could be bounded in a nutshell and count myself king of infinite space, were it not that I have bad dreams. *Litchenberg*



cont'd from page 3

spend about 18 hours a day here, the remaining 6 being spent in our hometowns.

Very few people who live in the barracks dream of Fort H. We prefer to escape, and it's always a disappointment to wake up and find yourself in the Army, in Texas. Should an enlisted man dream of Fort Hood, such is termed a "nightmare" and generally involves the dreamer's mopping up a mile-long racetrack or painting the inside of a dumpster, or policing up cigarette butts on Hood Street as jeeps whiz past, or watching lightning strike his locker, or some other calamity so awesome, so ludicrous

that it could only happen at Fort Hood.

Sleep is an unsuspected solution to many common problems. A marathon sleeper could quit smoking painlessly. A heavy drinker could learn to sleep through the bar hours. Formations could be moved back an hour, on the theory that a well-slept soldier is better than a punctual one.

Drug usage in the Army, commonly blamed on boredom, could be drastically reduced. The boredom is present, but boredom causes yawning and yawning brings on sleep.

Remember, all fatigued people need sleep. zzzzzzzzzzz

Beware the Mirage

Most of us like to try something new and when you're peeking over the installation fence at "greener pastures," some of the lures are irresistible. However, all that greenery may be a mirage.

Before you hop the fence ask yourself these questions:

- Will your employer guarantee continued employment if you meet his standards?
- Will he give you a tax-free allowance for quarters or furnish them free?
- Will he give you a tax-free allowance for meals, or furnish them free?
- Will he furnish free health and accident insurance and full pay if you are unable to work—regardless of length of illness?
- Will he provide free dental care?
- Will he provide free medical care for dependents?
- Will he give you 30 days paid vacation a year, with meals allowances?

- Will he give you low-cost insurance?
- Will he offer to pay 75 to 100 per cent of advanced educational opportunities?
- Will he provide a pension for life in case you are disabled?
- Will he pay you a bonus for staying with the company?
- Will he provide free air travel during vacations, or up to 50 per cent reduction on commercial airlines?
- Does he offer opportunity for world travel?
- Will he pay for the travel of you and your dependents,
- Will he provide free survivor benefits to your family? and move your household goods if you change job locations?
- Will he provide low cost recreational facilities?
- Will he guarantee retirement pay for life after 20 years service, regardless of your age? Is it free?

If you decide to leave the service, but cannot answer "yes" to all of these questions— you could be settling for less than you have now. (AFPS Editorial)



Try to make it good—Those who played around with drugs while in the Army and were asked to leave “other than honorably” can now ask the Veterans Administration to change their discharge papers.

Several months ago, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird announced that military departments would “review for recharacterization administrative discharges issued under ‘other than honorable conditions’ solely on the basis of personal use of drugs or possession of drugs for such use.”

The purpose of the review policy is to provide an opportunity for this group of veterans to become eligible for VA medical treatment. VA has 44 drug treatment centers, but is barred by law from treating veterans with dishonorable discharges.

A New Master’s Program—George Washington University has developed a Master’s Degree Program in Telecommunications Operations to meet the needs of military and civilian personnel in the field.

This program, designed for personnel in the telecommunications operations field, will include studies in business administration, economics, political science, psychology, sociology and statistics.

The course, which is well suited for Military Intelligence Officers specializing in cryptology, may be taken off duty in the GWU classes or can be pursued on a full time basis under “Bootstrap”.

Applicants must meet the degree requirements of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Interested persons should contact Herbert K. Berthold

The George Washington University
College of General Studies
Washington, D.C. 20006



The man in the white coat—could be you. Many talented individuals dream of becoming doctors, but high tuition costs prevent them from making it to graduation.

To solve the shortage of doctors in military medical facilities, the Defense Department is now offering scholarships to men and women medical students enrolled in or accepted by accredited medical colleges.

Scholarships are offered by all services under the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship program. Each service receives a prorated share of the scholarships and may enroll a combined total of no more than 5,000 students at a time.

Although most of the scholarships will be used to train physicians, they will also be offered to students in dentistry, veterinary medicine, podiatry, optometry and clinical psychology at the Ph.D. level.

Students who apply for the scholarships must be US

citizens and eligible for Reserve commissions or enrolled in a course of study for one of the listed programs.

Careerists—A new Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) allows military members an opportunity to provide their survivors an automatic income of 55 percent of retired pay.

Individuals who now are retired may also enter the program, but must do so before September 21, 1973.

Under the new law, anyone who retires after Sept. 21, 1972 will automatically be enrolled in the plan if they have a spouse or dependent children at the time of retirement. A future retiree’s choice to participate at less than maximum level or to decline participation must be in writing if he has any dependents. Any spouse affected will be advised of such a decision made by a retiring member. Individuals who have no dependents, but wish to enter the program, may do so by designating a beneficiary.

Participation in SBP at the maximum level—55 percent of retired pay is not mandatory, but encouraged. The average enlisted man can provide a monthly survivor payment to his dependents of about \$220. His monthly deduction from his retired paycheck would be \$17.50. An average retired officer may have \$72 deducted from his retirement check, providing \$520 per month to his survivors.

Cheap learnin’—Servicemen who’ve given up the idea of going to college because it costs too much, should think again. Now they’ll need another excuse.

The US Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) allows students to enroll *free* in certain USAFI courses.

Their new policy allows students two free enrollments—one by meeting the lesson requirements for course achievement and the other by passing the appropriate final test.

When a student meets the lesson requirements for the course in which he is enrolled, USAFI will notify him of his entitlement to a free enrollment in a USAFI course. If the student decides to accept his free enrollment, he must apply on DD Form 305. He must also submit the free enrollment form he received from the USAFI with his application.

CHAMPUS—Many disabled veterans are not eligible for CHAMPUS benefits because they are not entitled to retired or equivalent pay (the key factor in determining eligibility).

The Director of Liaison Activities for CHAMPUS said that servicemen who develop a service-connected disabling condition and receive a 100 percent disability rating from the VA are entitled to many benefits, but these do not include CHAMPUS.

“Retired pay” is pay from a uniformed service which a member was entitled to at the time of retirement. “Equivalent pay” is pay which the member elects to receive from the VA in lieu of retired pay from the uniformed service at the time of retirement.



pass in review

A roundup of ASA news from Hallmark correspondents

Japan

Misawa, AB—Nearly 1,000 members of the ASA Detachment and the 6921st USAF Security Group were able to wear civilian clothing to work for two weeks. The members donated more than \$1500 during a fund raising campaign organized to help the financially plagued Youth Activities Program.

More than \$4,300 was collected by the adults at Misawa during a 48-hour period.

Named Discotel, the fund raising drive was conducted over the radio and TV airwaves of the Far East Network (FEN) Misawa. Station disc-jockeys worked around the clock to reach the \$4,000 goal and surpass last year's tally of \$3,400.

Besides the attraction of wearing civvies, there was TV viewing on a 24-hour basis, pie throwing, record playing, a dog and cat sale, and bidding for specially made FEN shirts worn by all the station's broadcasters.

Thailand

7th Radio Research Field Station—The USO Miss America Show recently visited the station and presented a hour and a half show to the enthusiastic delight of about 400 "Cobras."

Arriving late in the afternoon, the troupe was greeted by an overwhelming welcome, usually reserved for deities.

Presenting the show was quite a job for the girls but one done to perfection. After a late start (because of a malfunctioning tape recorder) the performance began with a grand opening. The show, containing everything, from dancing and singing to comedy, was an exhibition of talent the 7th won't soon forget.

After the grand finale, the troupe



Showing off their togetherness, along with other assets, Miss America 1973 Terry Ann Meeuwsen, right, with members of the Miss America USO Show, perform at Ramasun Station.

was presented the official COBRA-7 red baseball cap and a Thai doll by each of their escorts.

In their euphoric state, caused by the wonderful performance, sudden realization hit the men: Miss Virginia was missing. She spent the night in the Udorn Royal Thai Air Base Hospital, suffering from exhaustion and a cold. To make matters worse the following day was her birthday!

True to Ramasun's tradition of hospitality, Major Joseph Mabry, Captain Larry Meekins, Captain Dennis McGill and Specialist 5 James Higgins, all 7th RRFS Virginians, paid her a visit. The group arranged for a cake, delivered the next morning by two other Virginians, Staff Sergeant Dana Staples and Specialist 5 Eldon Shuman.

Okinawa

FS Sobe—One individual is utterly fearless about doing things on a Friday the 13th. Last October Private First Class Searpio Perez, Jr., proved his fearlessness on the fabled day of bad luck and wierd happenings by reenlisting in the Army for six years.

Choosing further duty as a military policeman, as his reenlistment option, PFC Perez hopes to serve in Augsburg, Germany.

The bewitched date didn't affect Sergeant First Class Gordon W. Heckman, the field station's reenlistment NCO. SFC Heckman is achieving the standards he attained in the first quarter FY 73, by exceeding the 300 percent level in reenlisting first termers.

Correspondence Courses

Editor's Note: This is the second and final installment of a two-part series on commercial correspondence courses.

Selecting a commercial correspondence course involves making several important decisions. Many Servicemen and women have made costly mistakes because they lacked authentic information. Here is some useful information that will help Service personnel in selecting and enrolling in a commercial correspondence-course.

Approved for Veterans?

The phrase "Approved for Veterans" on advertisements does not mean the school has been approved by the Veterans Administration. The VA does *not* approve correspondence schools.

Under the G.I. Bill, the law provides that a State agency (not the VA) will approve courses for veterans training. The courses are, therefore, approved by a State approving agency when they meet *minimum* requirements of the law. Approving agency means that eligible veterans (Servicemen) may take such courses and receive G.I. benefits. However, since the approval criteria are minimal, such approval does not assure that the course offers quality training for the course objective.

Refunds

Failure to refund fees for cancelled courses is a major cause of complaints. Many students who have quit their courses before completion either fail to apply for a refund, or have difficulty in obtaining reimbursement for the uncompleted portion of their training. In many instances they have been assessed penalty fees.

Degrees

Chartering laws in some states

make possible the existence of "degree mills"—schools whose practices amount virtually to the sale of "degrees" with no real academic value. Prospective students must be especially cautious about correspondence schools which claim to offer degree opportunities.

Accreditation

The Federal Government has no authority over the centralized curriculum of educational institutions. Accreditation has, therefore, developed in this country as a voluntary, non-Governmental method of certifying the quality of educational institutions and their programs.

The U.S. Office of Education does not rate or rank individual correspondence schools or courses within the schools. However, it does grant recognition to accrediting agencies which accredit such schools and programs.

For non-degree programs in private or commercial correspondence schools, the Accrediting Commission of the National Home Study Council has been recognized by the Commission of Education. Fewer than 200 schools, a fraction of those with correspondence courses approved for veterans' benefits, are accredited by the National Home Study Council.

Accreditation does not mean that institutions are equally strong or that a single institution is equally strong in every course. What accreditation does mean is that an institution is maintaining, at the very least, the minimum standards required by the agency for accreditation.

What Should Be Done

In deciding on whether to take a commercial correspondence course Servicemen and women should:

- Consult the Education Officer.

This should be the Serviceman's or woman's first step and first stop. It is essential that they get reliable information and experienced guidance and assistance in selecting a correspondence school. The education office may provide aptitude testing to help the Serviceman decide if the course is appropriate for him. School accreditations can be checked, reliable educational advice may be given.

● **Consider Other Options.** Is correspondence study the best way to achieve the goal? For many it is not. Veterans who did not complete their correspondence courses, when asked if their selection would have been different if they had known the rates of completion for the courses, responded to the General Accounting Office (GAO) as follows:

	Percent
—Would have enrolled in the same course	32
—Would have enrolled in a different course	5
—Would have considered a different form of education	57
—Would not have enrolled in any education or training program	5

● **Resist Advertising and Sales Pressure.** Be wary of high pressure salesmen and sales representatives who claim to be "career" or "guidance counselors." Salesmen or field representatives are merely salesmen. Most of them are employed on a commission basis. Their income is derived from selling courses, and, in many cases, from obtaining as large a down payment as possible.

Be wary of advertisements, especially advertising claims like, "Graduates earn top income to start," "Anyone, regardless of educational back-

cont'd on page 13

How To Avoid The Problems And Pitfalls

Captain Charles L. O'Brien

ASA's Amputee Skier

Captain Charles L. O'Brien lost his left leg below the knee in September 1970 while serving as a rifle platoon leader in the Republic of Vietnam when he tripped an enemy booby trap during a night patrol.

Evacuated to the Valley Forge General Hospital (VFGH) Phoenixville, Pa., CPT O'Brien began a physical therapy program three weeks after his final operation. The therapy was a part of the Amputee and Rehabilitation Program, which was headed and coordinated by Colonel Philip Deffer, now commanding officer, VFGH.

Before the loss of his leg CPT O'Brien was an Infantry officer, Airborne and Ranger qualified. He said, "I enjoyed physical challenge and exulted in my own strength and abilities. Most of us who lost limbs in Vietnam were of a similar character."

During his college years the captain was very active in sports. He wrestled and ran track at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pa., and graduated with an English degree (cum laude).

"The morning that I awakened and realized that I was in the 3d Field Hospital and that I had lost a leg was one of the most depressing moments of my life. I had run miles for pleasure just a few months before and now I knew I would never run again."

While in the hospital the daily routine kept his time filled but he was still anxious to become active outside the hospital environment. But as time passed he became somewhat reconciled to his situation, at least temporarily.

Beginning to get slightly ruffled because of his continued confinement within the antiseptic walls of the

hospital, CPT O'Brien "jumped" at the challenge of learning to ski. The challenge was offered by Sergeant First Class Leon Dubay, originator of the Amputee Ski Program. The captain commented, "There were several of us (amputees) who were looking for something like this and indicated our interest. The majority of the patients showed no interest."

The Amputee Ski Program was the first organized Army amputee ski program on the East Coast. It was created in 1969 through the initiative of SFC Dubay with the interest and support of such surgeons as COL Deffer, Lieutenant Colonel Adeide La



CPT Charles O'Brien, right, a Vietnam amputee, and a friend. The captain can ski any slope as well or better than some can with two good legs.

Noe, Major James Herndon of Boston and Captain Stan Grabias of Arlington.

Under the supervision of SFC Dubay and the ski instructors of Doe Mountain, Topen, PA, the Vietnam amputees were instructed in the basics of amputee skiing.

"The first day on the ski slopes we realized the enormity of the task in front of us. We didn't have the skill to ride the chair lift to the top, nor could we, then or now, manage to use a T-bar or rope-tow. In order to learn the basics it was necessary for us to side step up the slope about 100-150 yards and ski down the distance, practicing our turns, stop and side step back up the slope. The fourth day out three of us, accompanied by SFC Dubay, took the chair lift to the top of the mountain and skied down. Actually it would be more accurate to say that we slid down."

With the knowledge of their success, other amputees in the hospital were encouraged resulting in the production of no fewer than 20 good amputee skiers.

In general, single leg amputees learn to ski on their good leg with their stump protected by a plaster cast. Balance is added by two ski crutches, called outriggers, which are orthopedic crutches mounted with short skis (14 to 18 inches). In the case of double leg amputees special wooden prostheses are used with outriggers.

CPT O'Brien returned to active duty in November of 1971 and was assigned to the USASATC&S, Ft. Devens, MA. On February 25, 1972 he returned to Doe Mountain to participate in the Second Annual Amputee Ski races sponsored by VFGH and the ski area. The 25 year old captain, his wife Susan and their two children, take great pride in his ability to ski a slope as well or better than a person with two good legs.

"For me, skiing restored the power to physically control my body's speed, without the benefit of a machine. More important I realize my only limitations were largely self-imposed."

With all the snow that falls on his current duty station it's no wonder that CPT O'Brien, ASA's amputee skier, loves the place.

In ASA WACs are COMSEC Specialists...



PFC Patricia Jackson

Where the boys are—that's where you can begin looking for ASA WACs. And Ft. Sam Houston, TX. is one of the first places to look.

There you can find SP4 Diane Jones and PFC Patricia Jackson, ASA's first WAC Communication Security Specialists (05G).

Pat may be the easier to find; for past experience has probably taught her to stick close to home. It seems that someone told her that Ft. Sam Houston was in Houston, Texas, and it was Houston, Texas, that she reported to. Too bad—Ft. Sam is a short 250 miles away.

Both girls are on the job now, but aren't driving their own trucks yet. And no one can blame male chauvinism. Neither girl possessed a drivers license—a very essential item of equipment—when she reported for duty!

Specialist Jones and Jackson should complete driver

training and have their licenses soon. And when they do, they will be more than ready to prove themselves in their challenging COMSEC positions.

The 05G MOS opened for WACs while Diane and Pat were still in basic training. When they were offered the position, they accepted; for they felt it would be a challenging job.

And what was the reaction from the 05Gs already at Ft. Sam?

"They were a little surprised at first," said Diane, "but they're not complaining too much now."

Their job is a technical one, and requires the lifting of heavy equipment. The two girls solve the problem by lifting the equipment together, or asking for a little male help, admitting that muscle comes in handy at times.



SP4 Diane Jones

... and Truck Drivers too

"How Can I Get A Commission?"

This is one question asked frequently by enlisted personnel.

It wasn't too long ago that the answer was relatively simple. "If you have the qualifications, meet the criteria, and can pass the physical—apply, and you will get it." Don't be misled into thinking that getting a commission and concurrent call to active duty was a purely routine personnel action; it wasn't.

And now, with the Army's reduced manpower requirements, getting a direct commission from the enlisted ranks is more the exception than the rule; but its not impossible.

There are three alternatives. First, there is the USAR appointment without concurrent call to active duty. This program allows an individual to be appointed as an officer in the United

States Army Reserve. The individual continues in his present duty status and is called to active duty at the Reserve officer grade held when a mobilization and/or national emergency arises that requires his services. This program is presently open to all qualified applicants. Anyone interested should consult his personnel officer and review AR 135-100.

The second program, USAR appointment with concurrent call to active duty, is closed except to applicants for the Judge Advocate General Corps, Chaplain Corps, Women's Army Corps, and Veterinary Corps. This program is also covered by AR 135-100 and provided the needed officers in the early phases of Vietnam buildup. It brought new talent into the officer ranks throughout the peak Vietnam era.

The third, and final way of obtaining a direct appointment is through Regular Army integration under the provisions of AR 601-100. This method is open to only the most highly qualified personnel. In reality this means personnel having technical skills in such disciplines as electrical engineering, ADP, research analysis, and related hard skills, which have been obtain through formal schooling stand a reasonable chance of being selected for integration into the officer Corps. Even though the size of the Army continues to shrink, the demand for officers with hard skills remains relatively constant. If you possess the necessary training in the skills mentioned above and are interested in serving as an officer you should review AR 601-100 and make application.

The Consolidation is Complete

A little more than a year ago, The Hallmark reported that USASA Europe was being reorganized and was consolidating its units at Augsburg, Germany. The article stated that "consolidation of the USASA activities will

result in the formation of one of ASA's largest field stations which will have a new power plant, operations building and a circular disposed antenna array."

This tremendous task has been com-

pleted. The ASA Europe headquarters has been closed and replaced with a much smaller liaison element designated USASA Office Europe located at Augsburg.

The consolidation, which began five years ago, involved moving more than 3,000 people, a major task in itself. Moving from Herzogenaurach, Rothwestern and Bad Aibling also meant breaking down, transporting, and installing tons of highly technical equipment, which took thousands of man-hours and required reams of paperwork.

History buffs should note that the new field station is built on an old German World War II airfield in Gablingen, a subdivision of Augsburg.

The power plant, operations building and the circular disposed antenna array—the heart of USASAFS Augsburg—are now complete and in operation.

All troops should be housed at Sheridan Kaserne by the beginning of next year. Flak Kaserne is the home of the Headquarters building administrative offices and the 502d Group. The Operations Building is located at Gablingen.

The personnel at Augsburg look forward to next year when they will have a total of 16 rehabilitated barracks and two new dining facilities. They look to the first of 1973 for yet another reason. A WAC detachment, scheduled to arrive at that time and to be incorporated into USASAFS Augsburg, should liven things up.

The new additions at FS Augsburg—facilities and female personnel—will certainly create better working conditions. Add to this the recreational and educational opportunities available and you have the formula for pretty good living conditions for the troops at Augsburg.

A modern "mess Hall" is open 24 hours a day, catering to the needs of trick workers. Four main meals are served—morning, noon, evening and midnight and a short order line is constantly open. ASA cooks and bakers at Augsburg serve 1200 diners each day.

But it wasn't always so good. Housing problems for both married and single personnel combined with the problem of where they were going to



Flak Kaserne is the home of the HQ Building and the 502d Group.

eat were a constant headache for all concerned.

In the first few months of consolidation, command strength grew from 334 to 1,379. Present Army strength is about 2,500 officers and enlisted men.

When the idea of consolidation was first conceived, it was planned that 16 rehabilitated barracks and two rehabilitated dining facilities would be completed when the people from Herzogenaurach, Rothwestern and Bad Aibling arrived. A new dining facility was also to be ready for them. But the planned move of the First Infantry Division—occupants of the buildings—was delayed, which slowed construction and left the newly arrived people without a place to eat or sleep.

Consolidation activities could not be stopped. Plans and people were switched around and personnel learned

quickly how to make the best of what they had. ASA troops worked with engineers to make dilapidated billets and outdated dining facilities usable.

By early summer, ASA men and their equipment were beginning to occupy their new facilities.

The consolidation was a challenge to ASA. Many of the months during the move were hectic. But morale at FS Augsburg remained high, perhaps supprd by optimistic hopes for the future.

An NCO who recently visited the

new field station said "it's not the nicest looking post that I've been to, but they're (FS Augsburg) trying to make it a great place to be stationed."

If cooperation and assistance from all the people involved in USASA Europe remains at a high level, the realization of the plans for Augsburg to be a nice place to visit *and* to work and live can't be too far away.

These incidents related by SP4 Bill Stover show some of the interesting incidents in the life of some FS Augsburg personnel.



Housing was a problem at USASAFS Augsburg around the first of the year. These two families were very lucky.



The consolidation meant transporting tons of heavy equipment.

The circular disposed antenna array is now complete.



There were a few problems at first. . .

Transportation Was One

It was just before dawn when the Volkswagen bus heading toward Augsburg hit a patch of ice, skidded, and flipped over. Its occupants, two specialists from Rothwesten recently assigned to Field Station Augsburg, and their belongings were scattered across the German countryside. One man was unconscious with a fractured neck; the other was conscious but dazed.

Following the mishap, a passing motorist discovered the accident and reported it to the German police after administering first-aid to the injured. The two men were taken to a German hospital; one was released, but the other was transferred to the Army hospital in Augsburg.

Both enlisted men were stranded. SP5 Bernie Fenwick, the owner of the bus, only dazed in the accident, now had no transportation. Since his reporting date was two weeks away, he had to return to "The Rock" for work after getting his friend taken care of in Augsburg.

SP4 Dan Schlies' predicament was a little more serious. He was partially paralyzed. All his belongings, orders and

records were still out in some field. And he was supposed to sign into the Field Station the next day.

While at the hospital, Fenwick was able to find a ride back to Rothwesten to report what had happened. . .

Schlies' new section in Augsburg was notified of his situation. Two of the guys there borrowed a bus and drove out to the site of the accident. All of Schlies' gear and his orders were brought back to Augsburg.

It was only a matter of time before Headquarters Company was notified at both field stations that the injured Schlies was taken care of and would be processing in when he was released from the hospital.

Fenwick returned to Augsburg two weeks later and his section was able to assist him in finding transportation. They also provided him with a German linguist to aid him in finding out what the German authorities had done with his wrecked vehicle.

This type of cooperation and assistance was not uncommon during those first hectic days of the move to Field Station Augsburg.

And Housing Was Another

SP5 and Mrs. John Pratt stood in the middle of their vacant living room. All their furniture and household goods were loaded in a van outside their apartment and the Pratts lingered a few moments reflecting on their past year at 14 Maximilian Strasse in Herzogenaurach. It had been a good year, a good apartment. Now, they were leaving for Field Station Augsburg—their new home.

In Augsburg, SSG and Mrs. Henry Jackson began packing their suitcases in the Bahnhof Hotel. Since arriving from Rothwesten, they had not been able to locate an apartment. They had to check out the next day and find another hotel—one not quite so expensive.

Mrs. Jackson recalled, "We were really disheartened. The Housing Liaison Office notified us the day we were to check out of our hotel that they would be showing an apartment to another couple and we, too, had the opportunity to rent it."

The other couple turned out to be the Pratts who had also spent several nights in a gasthaus awaiting word from HLO. Pratt noted that the liaison office had been extremely helpful but finding an apartment was not an easy matter in Augsburg.

"They couldn't have been more considerate to us. Their personnel were genuinely interested in our problem and did everything possible to render us aid."

As it turned out, both couples wanted the apartment. The representatives from HLO were faced with the difficult decision of who was to get it. A flip of the coin was about the only way to solve the problem.

The Jacksons won the toss and HLO was now faced with finding a place for the Pratts. It wasn't going to be easy.

Fortunately, on returning to their office, the liaison officials learned that a small house would be available in a few days. The Pratts were lucky. They only waited a week for a new home. As the consolidation progressed, some families would wait as long as three to four weeks.

In order to assist the influx of married personnel to Field Station Augsburg during the consolidation, a special branch of the Housing Liaison Office was established to assist apartment-hunting ASA families. During the seven months of its operation, the HLO relocated approximately 260 families in an apartment-tight Augsburg.

The seriousness of the situation was complicated even more when the expected move by the First Infantry Division from Augsburg was delayed several months. This left apartments occupied which were to be vacated and the housing office was forced to go door-to-door seeking housing for these families arriving daily to the field station.

SSG Randall Wiktorek, former NCOIC of the Housing Liaison Office, described the situation this way:

"To say housing was tight in Augsburg would have been an understatement. At times, we just didn't know where we would put the families. If it hadn't been for a lot of families doubling up, I don't know what we would have done until things began to open up. It was really that serious."



YOU'D BETTER WATCH OUT...

Ever since Ponce de Leon claimed to have found the Fountain of Youth, men and women have been looking for that still elusive wonder drug.

In the early part of the century, vendors traveled in their horse drawn carts trying to sell a cure-all for every imaginable ache and pain.

The horse and buggy has disappeared from our streets, but unfortunately the itinerant snake-oil and nostrum merchants are still with us.

Both the merchants and their products can be classified as quacks. The "health practitioner" who has "a miracle cure" but no medical training is a quack. The drugs and food supplements that promote false health claims are quack products.

Money is said to be the root of all evil. And it is the money that motivates quacks to sell their quack products. The desire to restore a customer's health or beautify his face or figure is nowhere in the quack's mind.

False claims for drugs and cosmetics, food fads and supplements and fake medical devices are the most common types of quackery.

Beware of the door to door salesman who offers chemical "face peels" which promise new youth. These could bring disfigurement. Worse yet are the promises for "prompt relief" from colitis through laxatives which can seriously worsen the condition.

In desperate circumstances people make rash choices. Anyone who is ill should be under the care of a licensed physician. Money seekers could be selling death when they offer an unknown cure for cancer; ones that rob the patient of the one element that can save his life—valuable time during which really effective treatment could still be administered.

Although many lovers of health foods claim that chemical fertilizers and modern food processing have deprived our food supply of its high nutritive quality, Americans still are the best fed and best nourished people in the world. Any need for vitamins, minerals or other food supplements for people who have deficiencies can only be established by a physician.

If you suspect you are a victim of quackery, don't sit still. You can:

- See a physician or inform the county medical society.
- Get in touch with the Food and Drug Administration. Headquarters is 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD. 20852
- The Better Business Bureau can tell you the reputation of the person in question.
- Quackery has some well-defined characteristics. If your answer is "yes" to any of the following questions, it is very likely that you are one of thousands of people who are being victimized by quackery.
- Is the remedy being sold from door to door, by a self-styled "health advisor," or promoted in lectures to the public, from town to town?
- Is this "miracle" drug, device, or diet being promoted by advertising, by a faith healer's group, or a crusade organization of laymen?
- Does the promoter show you "testimonials" on the wonderful miracles his product or services have performed for others?
- Is the product or service good for a vast variety of illnesses, real or fancied?



Football

Arlington Hall Station, VA—The flag football season at the Hall ground to a close with HHC remaining the only undefeated team to capture the post championship. The team finished the season with a 7-0 record.

The AHS men were sparked by the brilliant passing and scrambling ability of quarterback Robert Green and the superb coaching of Darwin Harris. The aggressive defense, led by star player Isiah McKinney, had only 7 points scored against them throughout the season.



Star quarterback of the HHC team, PFC Robert Green, does some fancy footwork to elude this pursuer.

Two teams were tied for second with 5-2 records, CDA and MP Co. In a playoff the MP's topped CDA, 20-7, capturing second place.

The highlight of the season was the HHC vs MP Co. game. Both teams met with perfect 5-0 records. After a rough and tumble on the gridiron HHC remained undefeated in a 26-0 rout of the MP Co. In the last game of the season HHC whipped FA&O, 32-0.

7th Radio Research Field Station, Thailand—Showing the people of Ramasun Station that they are tops can prove to be a tough job. Yet the men of Manual Morse 1 proved their point by capturing the title in Flag Football last October. With a 10-1

record to their credit, they closed the league competition in fine form. The closest opponent was 3½ games out of first place.

Gala Affair

With all the celebrations in the Agency, a few of the more unique ones have been missed. The 27th Anniversary of ASA was an affair held in true Western style on the Concho River, San Angelo, Texas, location of the USASATC&S Goodfellow Air Force Base Detachment.

Sergeant's First Class Tom Steckbeck and Mike Waxman labored over the camp fires preparing steak, chicken, hot dogs and hamburgers. The ASA Wives provided various tasty side dishes to round out the menu. The San Angelo Board of City Development furnished a birthday cake commemorating the USASA's 27th Anniversary.

Sergeant First Class Bruce Batman, Party Chairman, organized games for one and all. Bean hunt for the children, egg throw for husband and wife teams-won by First Lieutenant Dan Hearn, Det XO, and his wife Suzanne. The games were highlighted by a kayak race on the roaring Concho River in downtown San Angelo; the eventual winner was—you guessed it—the mighty Concho!

Colonel Rees, commanding officer of the 6940th Security Wing, Lieu-



It appears someone lost the fight with the mighty Concho River as SSG Morton struggles: for survival or that dry feeling.

tenant Hughey, Officer in Charge of the Navy Detachment, and Ralph Holloway, representative for The Honorable C.S. Conrad, mayor of San Angelo, were among the many distinguished guests of the Detachment.

Boxing



SP4 Dale Kvalheim, left, squares off with a Thai opponent. In Thai boxing kicks are allowed and there is no below the belt forbidden zone.

7th Radio Research Field Station, Thailand—Specialist 4 Dale Kvalheim works at the Ramasun Station motor pool. Nothing unusual about that. What is unusual about Dale is what he does in his off duty hours. He boxes—Thai style.

In his first match he won by knocked out his opponent in the third round. But just recently he had some trouble. Winning big on a Friday night he tried again the next night. Billed as the second main event of the evening the first and second rounds moved slowly while the opponents "checked" each other out. In the third round fatigue started to set in, and Kvalheim slowly started to lose ground. The scheduled five rounder was ended by the referee in the fourth round, Kvalheim being the loser.

According to Kvalheim, the most difficult thing to become accustomed to in Thai boxing are taking the kicks and blocking them with the shins. He also says that no part of the body is "off limits" to one's opponent.

Flying courier for the 7th Infantry Division out of Camp Casey, Korea, sounded like an interesting part of my new job as Commo Officer for the Division. Anyway, since I had just made Warrant, I was convinced that my newly acquired status required greater things than the old Jeep I was used to. And jeeps were humpy, dirty, wet, hard, and offered very limited visibility when compared to the up and over life of the choppers. Besides that, I was assured that flat tires or over-heated radiators would never again plague my day.

So the regular three-a-week runs began. The multitude of pilots were always friendly and very encouraging. They hardly ever failed to pass the time between stops telling me about the hazards of side-drafts coming off the mountains, how especially dangerous it was to fly in Korea, and how great it was to fly without an instructor now that they were finally out of flight school. After a couple weeks of all this highly informative conversation, I sincerely wondered if I would ever have the opportunity to change a tire or pop a radiator cap on one of those beautiful, safe, and dependable Jeeps again.

The courier stop routine was simple and fast. We had a large number of units to cover and it soon became clock-work to set down near the unit CP, hand the material to a waiting courier, and head for the next stop to repeat the procedure. In fact, it was so routine, I hardly ever left the chopper.

Except for *that* day.

That day we were a little ahead of schedule when we sat down at DIVARTY. As usual, there was a jeep near the LZ and a soldier standing alone in the field some 50 yards away facing the other direction. We landed and waited and waited for the guy to run on over. When he made no effort to approach us I became very impatient, learned out the chopper and yelled at the top of my lungs: "Hey you. Get your _____ over here and get this stuff. We've got a schedule to meet."

The guy slowly turned around. On his steel pot were two of the biggest silver stars I had ever seen in my life. My vast military background immediately told me that this was probably not the courier and that he was no "guy" and that I may have had one of the shortest Warrant careers on record and that I'd better get my body out of the chopper fast.

As I was standing there at rigid attention, saluting and stuttering through a useless apology and muddled explanation of Korea courier problems, he smiled, signed the courier receipt, tucked the material under his arm and apologized for his courier not being there on time. I breathed deeply, saluted, and hastily climbed back aboard.

As we were heading up, up, and away, the pilot came over the intercom in one of the warmest, friendly-father-type tones I have ever heard: "Chief, please don't ever yell at anybody again from my chopper."

UP, UP, and Away

by R. L. Sowers



"Hey you. Get your _____ over here and get this stuff. We've got a schedule to meet."

ASA's Repairmen

THE VITAL LINK

Articles are written every day about the Army, its missions and its people. Rarely do we read of the men and women who form that vital link between the Commander and the field units: the communications repairman.

The men at TUSLOG Det 4 have a host of qualified repairmen. All of them get the job done.

Through months of intensive training at various technical schools in the US the repairman becomes a man of special qualifications.

At Ft. Gordon, GA, a teletype repairman undergoes 31 weeks of schooling. The first 21 weeks are spent learning how to operate and repair DA equipment, with the re-

maining ten weeks covering ASA equipment.

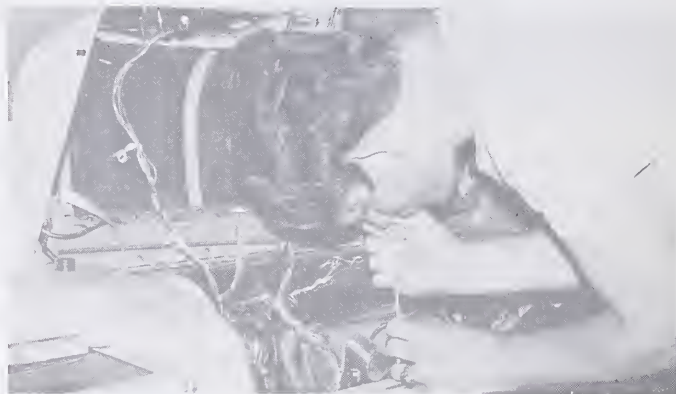
At Ft. Devens, MA, the recording systems repairman gets his military schooling in 42 weeks. The operation and repair of various test equipments and recorder/reproducer systems known as TICOR and TIDAX is the bulk of the course.

The repairman is the big brother of every piece of communications equipment from its delivery until it is given the last rites. He's the one who braves the dangers of the electronics world. From the sizzling diode to the burned out transformer he's the man that keeps the air-waves crackling.

A recording systems repairman troubleshoots and repairs a Recorder/Reproducer AN/TNH-11 used for voice recording.



A recording systems repairman is busy aligning a Raycom SSB Receiver. His performance of corrective maintenance requires knowledge of test devices such as Volt Meters, Oscilloscopes, etc. After his 42 weeks of training at Ft. Devens, MA, he is well qualified.



A vital part of any repairman's job is routine maintenance and adjustments. This teletype repairman is giving a machine the once over. He has continued his training after 31 weeks of schooling, with eight months of experience in the field.



This maintenance sergeant is checking the overall quality of the SECORD. The unit is part of a world-wide system connecting various commands over special autovon lines. The system is an aid to commanders in remote areas, providing fast, efficient, and if necessary, secure communications on a point-to-point basis.

Correspondence Courses

cont'd from page 7

ground, experience or ability can succeed in the field," and "Thousands of jobs waiting to be filled," etc. These statements may, in some cases, be true, but prospective students should investigate such claims carefully. In addition, prospective students should objectively assess their own qualifications, educational background, and aptitudes to determine whether they can indeed benefit from the educational training offered. The Education Officer and his guidance and counseling staff can help.

Avoid schools offering inducements such as "guaranteed job placement" (while all good schools have placement services, no reputable school absolutely guarantees a student a job upon completion of training). "Money-back guarantee," "scholarships," etc., should be avoided. The GAO reports that about 44 percent of the veterans who had completed their courses indicated that they had sought employment of a type related to their training, and about half of those said that they had been able to obtain such employment. Some of those veterans indicated that they had obtained jobs as a result of job-placement services provided by the correspondence schools.

● **Make General Inquiries.** How long has the school been established? Are the courses written by recognized and qualified authors in their respective fields? Are the courses up-to-date? Has the course been especially prepared for correspondence instruction? Does the school maintain a compre-

tent staff of instructors? This information may be obtained by examining course materials and requesting the school to supply biographical sketches of course authors and instructors.

Schools, courses, fees and refund policies should be compared before choosing the school or course which best fits the individual's educational objectives. Here, too, the Education Officer can help.

● **Ask for References.** Ask the school or salesman for a list of several students, preferably in the area, who have completed the course. Pick out a few students and obtain their opinion about the school, its courses, and the services rendered to the student. Ask them whether the course really prepared and trained them for the job they wanted or now hold, and whether the school helped to place them in their present job. Question them as to the adequacy of the training kits and other audiovisual aids which may have been utilized in the course. Ask them whether they found, after working in the field, that the course was up-to-date and relevant and whether they found in retrospect that the fee paid was commensurate with the services rendered and the training received. A prospective student may also wish to ask the school for the names of some drop-outs to ascertain their reasons for discontinuing the course.

If possible, consult with employers who hire people in the trade to obtain their opinions about different schools and their graduates.

● **Check the Contract.** A contract or enrollment agreement should be signed only after the school has been carefully investigated by the student and the contract has been thoroughly reviewed. (Salesmen's assurances are not always contained in the legal

document.) Be sure that the school schedule of payments and the refund policy covering tuition and fees are spelled out clearly in the agreement. If only the existence of a refund policy is acknowledged on the agreement, or there is no mention of any such policy, ask to see a copy of the policy and make sure that refund stipulations are part of the actual contract. All payments should be made directly to the school—a check for a down payment should be made out to the school and not the salesman—and the salesman or the school should furnish the student with a receipt for a down payment and with a copy of the signed enrollment agreement. The Education Officer and Legal Assistance Officer are available to help in such matters.

● **Be Sure To Qualify.** Many can benefit from correspondence study. But one must be sure he has the qualifications to pursue the course in which he plans to enroll.

He must also be sure about the quality of the course and the integrity of the school. And he must work at it seriously.

Servicemen and women can get very good consumer advice about correspondence schools by consulting their Education Officers. They should do so before signing any contract and before applying for VA benefits. In the process they may learn of equally good or better opportunities available through the Armed Forces. Get the benefit of their knowledge and experience in these matters.

Not all courses or training are for everybody. Education Officers will help determine what is best for each student and how education benefits may be used wisely.

Reprinted from Commanders Digest

Go to the Head of the Class

The emphasis the Army places on education is not without cause. To meet and perform a variety of functions, officers and enlisted men are being encouraged to attend school and obtain an advanced degree.

General W. C. Westmoreland, former Army Chief of Staff, established

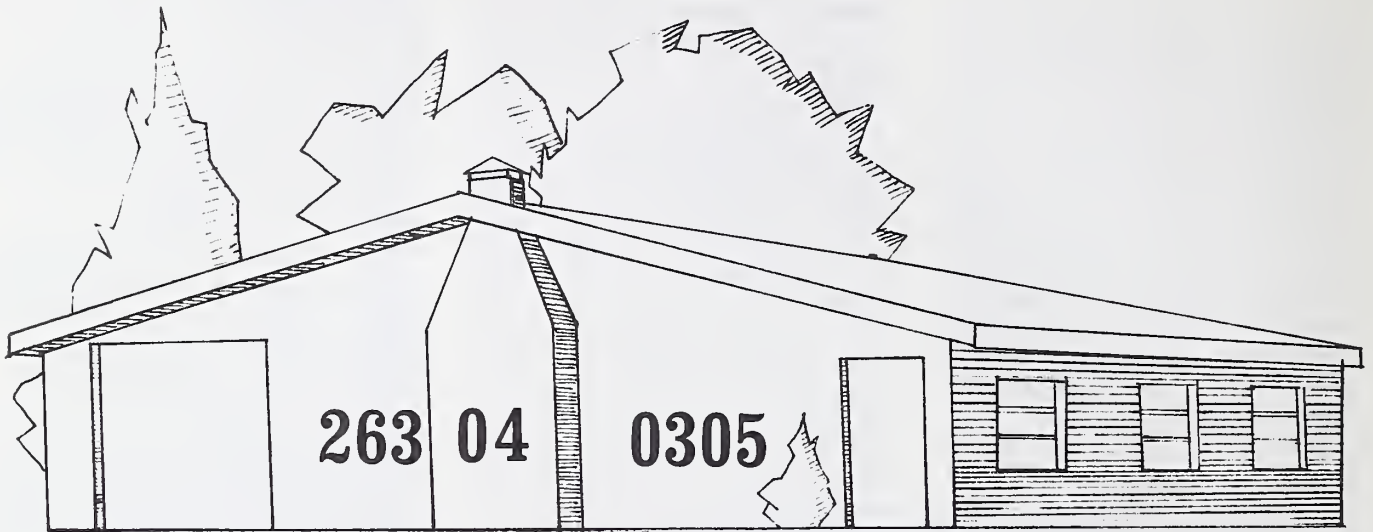
the following education goals:

- All commissioned officers will have baccalaureate degrees and 20 percent of all career commissioned officers will have graduate degrees.
- All career warrant officers will have associate degrees before they reach

15 years of service.

- All enlisted men will have a high school education as soon as possible after entering the service and career noncommissioned officers are encouraged to complete two years of college or equivalent study before reaching 15 years of service.

Your SSAN Can Protect Property Better Than A Watchdog In Barracks Or Home



MAKE YOUR MARK

When you celebrated your 16th birthday, you were probably very excited. Sixteen is the age for many firsts. You can get a drivers license at age 16 in most states. And you can get a job. But to get that job you needed a social security number.

Fine. So you ordered the little (3½ x 1¾) card and placed it in your wallet. And there it stayed, except on the few occasions when you took it out to copy the nine digit number onto an employment form.

But that's all you ever used it for—until now. Now the social security number is taking the place of Army serial numbers, of drivers license numbers, and you can even use these numbers to keep away thieves. If this is difficult to believe, read on.

A new identification scheme that calls for etching your social security number on household property may halt the rising incidence of household thefts, law enforcement authorities feel.

The idea is still a new one, but many military installations and community organizations are encouraging their residents to give "etching" a try.

A homeowner can help protect his possessions by marking all his family's possessions with an engraving tool. He should keep a list of all of these items in case a theft does occur. Some local police stations are cooperating in this effort and give a sticker in return for a list of household marked possessions.

The sticker, to be conspicuously displayed in a home or apartment, states that all goods of value that belong to the family have been marked and registered with the local law enforcement agency.

The tools, which can be rented or possibly borrowed from the police department, have needle-like points and are used in the same manner as pencils. A few minutes practice will make the average householder an expert. In marking items, care should be taken to mark certain numbers-3,

6, 9, so that they cannot easily be turned into "8".

Homeowners can make this a family project. One member can engrave while another makes a list of the articles and where the number has been placed.

Numbers should be placed in a spot where they cannot immediately be seen. They could be etched on the bottom of TV cabinets or at the bottom of a bicycle frame under the sprocket housing.

If a piece of property should be stolen, immediately notify the police and indicate the location of the marking.

Although this idea is not foolproof, it has been found to be a deterrent. In Connecticut it was adopted for 85 towns under the jurisdiction of the state police, and one insurance company has reduced the premium of household insurance policies for families who adopt the system.

It's certainly worth the time and effort to check with the law enforcement agencies in your community or installation to see if this program is underway in your area. If not, encourage a community drive to adopt it, and help save your family treasures.

Let's Be Free

Is a real individualist one who does what he pleases regardless of the effects? Or is it one who expresses his individuality by making rational decisions which could affect a whole Nation? Here is one man's opinion.

Americans are individualists, in a Nation envied over the world because its people are free to be individualists. In a word, individualism may well be the key quality of our character, heritage and failure.

To exist, individualism must have a society which recognizes the sanctity of self realization, fosters freedom and independence, provides justice and equality of opportunity, and is concerned with the rights of all.

Americans must be aware that, in their own self interest, they must not only develop their own individualism, but defend this nation which is foremost in nourishing individualism.

To be free to go your own way, you must diligently defend the American way, defend it at home or abroad from those who would diminish or destroy our inherent right to individualism.

The real individualist is interested in maintaining our laws and institutions, and in strengthening the solidity of our society. He's a patriotic protector, not an irresponsible protestor.

We must ever be one nation, indivisible, with independence and individualism for all.

MAJ Daniel F. Clancy

The Family Influence

Machines seem to be replacing many age old traditions. As individuals see more and more assembly lines, they begin to wonder when their lives will be replaced by machines. But a machine will never be able to replace life's main ingredient: love.

Family life is the most important factor in influencing the life orientation of people. It is a place of dynamic interaction between all its members. There are tensions, inconsistencies, and many unpredictables within every family group. Nevertheless, it is the place where the functions of protecting, nurturing, educating, and liberating have always been performed in one way or another.

Unfortunately, many people are fearful that the very existence of the family is being endangered because a number of external changes in the pattern of family life have taken place in our time. The chief change has been the transition from the "extended family" to the "nuclear family." The "extended family" involves an extended kinship relationship which holds grandparents, aunts, uncles, brothers, sisters, and other relatives in a self-sufficient social, economic, and religious group. Traditional values and ideals were maintained. Under the impact of social, economic, and housing changes, the "extended family" has largely given way to the "nuclear family"—a husband, a wife, and two and one-half children living together as a complete family unit.

It is obvious that the modern family has lost many of the tasks that it formerly performed. It is no longer the center of economic activity; the function is performed by business and industrial institutions. The modern family is no longer the continuing center for educating children; various educational systems do most of the serious education of children in our society. In spite of these facts the family continues to be a primary factor in life. Why? Because it remains the most basic place to experience affection, mutual concern, and respect which can be defined as love. Love, understood in this way, continues to be the basis for happiness in the modern family.

The fact of change will continue to exert pressure upon the patterns of family life. Technology and specialization will undoubtedly continue to take over many of the specific tasks formerly performed by families. But nothing will replace the family as the "primary community of humanization" of persons. The family remains the place which concentrates on personal wholeness and individual dignity so that it prepares a person to live creatively in the ever-changing modern world. AFPS

Who's Wrong?

Name calling is child's play. But even the childhood rhyme "sticks and stones may break my bones, but names will never hurt me" may have to be changed.

"You can't sit there and say, 'I didn't throw the brick, I didn't start the riot, I didn't call my brother "honky," I didn't call my brother "nigger."'

"Did you tell the dummy who did, he's wrong? Or did you act like you didn't hear it. You've got to tell him, 'You're wrong man.'"

Maj. Gen. Daniel James, Jr.

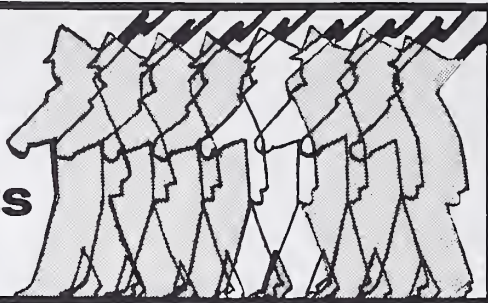
Ideas and Opinions

"The mind stretched by a new idea never returns to the same dimension."

THE

Missed

PERSONS
BUREAU



The Christmas season is nearing and as each day passes, people seem to become a little more friendly and a lot more happy. Retirees adjust very well to the Christmas season—the extra time they now have to spend is divided between family and friends.

MAJ **Thomas Myers** sent us a short note asking his old friends to come and visit him in Maryland. His 15 acre home in West River is quite a place. A pond stocked with large mouth bass and beautiful blue gills

enables him to relax from his job as Systems Analyst in Annapolis.

LTC **Don Oliver** is also in Md. He's now at NSA, Ft. Meade, attempting to improve NSA's system for getting instructions to the field. Don welcomes any advice or hints from anyone in the field who may be able to help him.

Odenton, Md., a city near Ft. Meade, is the home of SFC **Glenn R. LaPere** who plans to enter the computer field.

CW2 **William L. Thompson** missed

out on this years' national elections, but he'll probably be looking forward to 1976. This retiree from Ware Shoals, S.C., who says his military career prepared him for politics, plans on doing a little free farming and working as a diesel mechanic.

Living close to the Hall is SFC **Brian Jack**, who calls Falls Church, VA home. Right now his interest is stamp collecting, but he looks toward a second career with Civil Service.

SFC **Barney Moody** left Arlington Hall Station for Auburn, Alabama. Barney's main plans are recreationally oriented: he wants to spend all his available time hunting and fishing.

Someone in Colorado is trying to stop a monopoly. SP6 **Billy Moran**, of Colorado Springs, works for the Independent Postal System of America. Hope the weather's on your side, Billy.

If you want to continue receiving **The HALLMARK**, remember to fill out our circulation update form which was an insert in last month's issue.

Science & Medicine

Safer Transfusions

Georgetown University Hospital, located in Washington, D.C., has developed an automated system which prevents patients from receiving the wrong blood type.

An alarm rings if the patient is about to receive a blood type that doesn't match his own. The hospital said the system is the first in the nation designed "to save lives by preventing clerical mistakes, the most common fatal errors which occur in blood transfusions."

The new system was disclosed during the Tranfusion Congress, held in Syracuse, N.Y., and sponsored jointly by the American Association of Blood Banks and the International Society of Blood Tranfusion.

Self-Fitting Dentures

It appears to be the "discovery season" for Army dentists. In the November issue of **THE HALLMARK** the US Army Institute of Dental Research (USAIDR) was featured in

"Pulsating Water." This month they are at it again. USAIDR is presently studying a metal with a memory, nitinol, for use in dentistry.

Nitinol assumes a particular shape or position when it attains a certain temperature called the transition temperature. But the most fantastic quality of the metal is that the shape or position can be *programmed* into the metal.

At temperatures below the transition temperature the metal can be bent. Above the temperature it returns to its programmed position and becomes very rigid.

The metal used at USAIDR was formulated so that the transition temperature is at normal mouth temperature, which allows neither heat nor discomfort to be felt by the patient.

A denture clasp is one application of the metal. The clasp is a piece of wire which clips around an adjacent tooth to hold the denture in place. By placing the denture in cold water it becomes flexible enough for easy

fitting. Once in the mouth the heat would cause the clasp to wrap around the tooth locking the denture in place.

Oil Munchers

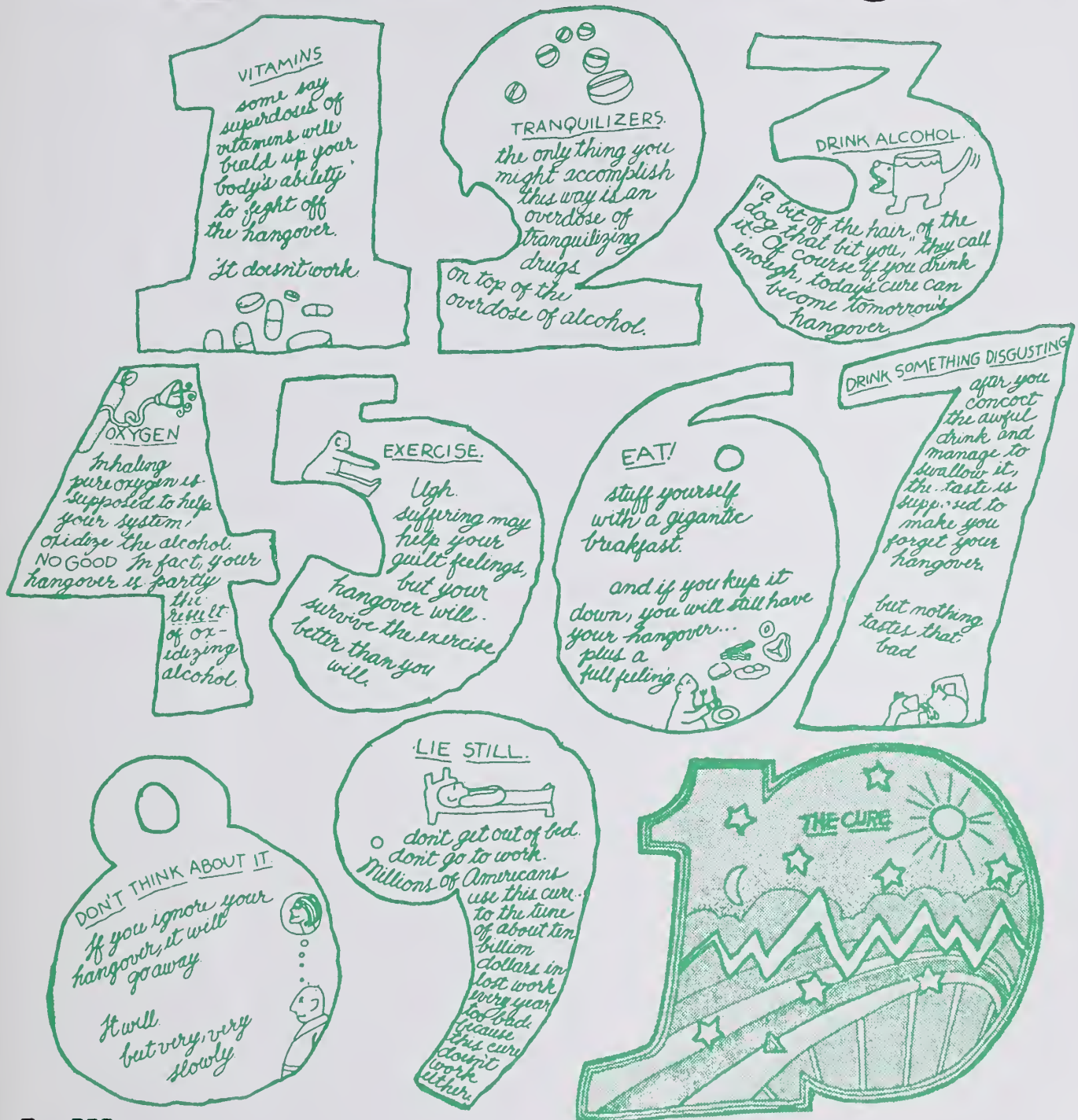
A Navy study, conducted at the Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory, Port Hueneme, CA, has identified 62 different microorganisms that thrive on oil by oxidizing it. The microorganisms will bring closer the possibility of accelerating the dissipation of oil slicks through biodegradation.

The oil-oxidizing microorganisms are especially useful in removing oil after it sinks beneath the surface of the water, or after it is absorbed by the sand on a beach. (AFPS)

CHAMPUS Bennie

Syringes and needles used in the injection of insulin are benefits under CHAMPUS. The needles and syringes are payable benefits under the provisions that authorize the purchase of necessary supplies ordered by a physician.

10 Sure-Fire Cures For Your Hangover



NIAA
NATIONAL
INSTITUTE
ON ALCOHOL
ABUSE AND
ALCOHOLISM

At last, modern medical science has found the perfect, fall-proof, 100% effective cure. You guessed it! preventive medicine. The only way to cure a hangover is before it happens.

If you don't drink too much, you don't get a hangover.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA



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TO ALL MEMBERS OF
THE UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

During this Holiday Season the expression "Peace on Earth To Men of Good Will" is more meaningful to all the world than it has been for many years. The return of thousands of our young from isolated posts and dangerous assignments, to home and loved ones, provides us with an incentive for more intensive endeavors to establish a lasting peace.

I wish you all a Merry Christmas and hope that the New Year will bring each member of the Command the peace and sense of accomplishment for which we have worked so long.

CHARLES J. DENHOLM
Major General, USA
Commanding